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PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C. T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

B. R. BEAUMONT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1965



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BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

Health and Port Health Committee

Chairman: Councillor F. R. BARTON

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. C. SIMPSON

Members: Alderman Mrs. A. M. FISHER

Alderman H. B. FISHER

Alderman W. R. WILDBUR

Councillor E. A. ANDERSON

Councillor A. H. ANGER

Councillor H. G. E. BIRDSEYE

Councillor F. R. CORK

Councillor P. N. ROBINSON

BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

C. T. JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.,
Health Department, Town Hall,
King's Lynn.

Chief Public Health Inspector

B. R. BEAUMONT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

E. J. HACKER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. G. MICKELBURGH
Resigned with effect from 31.10.65

Pupil Public Health Inspector

MISS C. A. EAGLE
With effect from 13.9.65

Slaughterhouse Manager

G. STEPHENSON, M.R.S.A.(Scot.), M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Diseases of Animals Inspector

H. POWLEY

Clerical Staff

J. A. DING
MISS M. S. DENNIS

PORT AND BOROUGH OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of King's Lynn.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a report for the year 1965.

The general public health picture in the Borough has been satisfactory. The total births were 11 less and the deaths 10 more than 1964. The births exceeded deaths by 188. The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population was only 130 up on 1964's.

Nevertheless, in spite of this, it is apparent from the actual and proposed building of houses and factories that these population figures probably reflect a lull before a much bigger surge forward in numbers. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to stress again the points made in the last Annual Report.

I note from conversations with parents arrived from other areas that they frequently remark on the cleaner air here and how much they feel it will be better for their own and particularly their children's health. In this reaction they are reflecting the increasing awareness of the problem of air pollution. Not only is it a main cause of the bronchitis and chest disease of the adult, but recent investigations carried out in this country have shown that lower respiratory tract diseases (bronchitis and pneumonia) are three times as great in young children in areas with more air pollution. Nationally, bronchitis results in a loss of some 25,000,000 working days per year, many times that caused by industrial disputes.

We breath some 36—37 lbs. by *weight* of air per day, an enormous volume. This air is also the rubbish bin for waste gases, smoke and dust. I labour this matter of air pollution because as

the town has no great problem at the moment, it is most important for the health of its present and future citizens that all available clean air legislation and regulation be used before and as the town expands.

In this field perhaps more than in any other, prevention is of the essence both medically and financially. This, because the diseases caused are usually long term and chronic and not subject to the miraculous cures we have come to expect in the infectious fevers and lobar pneumonias. It is cheaper to plan areas of new construction as smoke control zones than to try say in 10 years hence to convert or install new equipment. The time is probably fast approaching when the truck hauling bituminous coal from door to door will disappear like the night-soil truck.

The second matter raised last year as of increasing importance in an expanding town was that of sewerage disposal. At present crude sewage goes into the river from some seven outfalls. The results are unpleasantly evident. The measures that are now planned will when carried into effect remove the 'visible' pollution.

In the two causes of death that had been increasing with national trend — lung cancer and coronary thrombosis; the lung cancer deaths are well down; eight against 19 in 1964. Coronary diseases are well down eight as against 19 in 1964. Coronary disease deaths however were again the highest recorded, 84 (68 in 1964). We have had a sharp outbreak of dysentery; this is reported under the appropriate heading.

I wish to render my thanks to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman for their kind consideration and help and to express my appreciation of the work of the Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Health Department staff.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Population (Registrar-General): 27,960

Live Births

<i>Number. Males 263, Females 264</i>	....	<i>Total</i>	527
<i>Crude Rate per 1,000 population</i>	....	....	18.8
<i>Corrected Rate per 1,000 population</i>	....	....	18.7 (18.1)
<i>Illegitimate Live Births (per cent. of total live births)</i>			11.3

Stillbirths

<i>Numbers</i>	....	....	....	....	....	6
				<i>Legitimate</i>		4
				<i>Illegitimate</i>		2
<i>Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths</i>				....		11.2
<i>Total Live and Stillbirths</i>	....	....	....	....		533

Infant Deaths (Deaths under One Year) 14

Infantile Mortality Rates

<i>Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births</i>	....	26.5 (19)
<i>Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births</i>	....	21.4
<i>Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births</i>	....	66
<i>Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)</i>	....	21 (13)
<i>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)</i>	....	21
<i>Peri-natal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)</i>	....	32 (26.8)

Maternity Mortality (including Abortion)

<i>Number of deaths</i>	....	0
<i>Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths</i>	....	0 (0.25)

Deaths

<i>Males 187, Females 152</i>	....	<i>Total</i>	339
<i>Crude Rate per 1,000 population</i>	....	....	12.1
<i>Corrected Rate per 1,000 population</i>	....	....	11.6 (11.5)
<i>Tuberculosis Respiratory</i>	....	....	0
<i>Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus</i>	....	....	8
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	....	....	.29
<i>Cancer other forms</i>	....	....	63
<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>	....	....	2.2
<i>Births exceeded Deaths by 188</i>			

(Figures in brackets are National Averages for 1965)

Mortality Figures

72% of deaths occurred over the age of 65.

47% (159) of deaths were due to diseases of the heart and circulation.

18.5% (63) deaths were due to cancer (a reduction of 13 on last year); 28 were women and 35 men.

Bronchitis caused 15 deaths.

Suicides 2, both men.

Accidents caused 10 deaths (1964 — 14); 2 in motor vehicle accidents.

The trends in some diseases of public health interest are shown on page 10. The deaths from leukaemia continue remarkably steady; unchanged for 6 years or more.

The age distribution is given in the table below with the previous years' figures shown in brackets. This small table reflects the conquest of almost all infectious diseases and fevers, the numbers dying between the ages of 1—25 years being only two, and these the results of accidents. After the centuries when tubercle, diphtheria, scarlet fever and lobar pneumonia caused large numbers to die in this age group, to see the figures for a town of almost 30,000 souls showing 0 for deaths for disease in its 1—25 age group reflects an astonishing if temporary conquest. Only constant pressure both in curative and preventive medicine will give some chance of maintaining this. Man is a castle besieged by disease to which sooner or later he must fall; now he is falling later than ever before. This brings different problems both for the individual and for the State.

For the State, the social services covering the aged are going to take more and more of its resources.

For the individual the problem of loneliness may be acute when children have grown up and the age of retirement reached. A person who feels his life empty is probably, although I have no figures to prove or suggest it, more liable to degenerative diseases of mind and body. Many would be happier and healthier if retirement was not abrupt and many would be more content in a three-tier household with its frictions than in bored loneliness.

MORTALITY FIGURES

Deaths by Age Groups

0—4 weeks	4 wks.—1 year	1—5 years	5—15 yrs.	15—25 yrs.
11 (10)	3 (7)	0 (4)	1 (1)	1 (0)
25—45 yrs.	45—65 yrs	65—75 yrs.	75 yrs. & over	
19 (14)	60 (70)	80 (82)	164 (139)	

Figures in brackets are previous year's totals

DEATHS BY SOME DISEASES OVER PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS

	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
T.B. Respiratory ...	1	1	2	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cancer of the Lung ...	8	2	10	9	13	6	11	1	18	1	7	1
Leukaemia ...	2	—	2	3	3	1	2	—	—	2	2	—
Coronary Disease Angina ...	32	21	53	40	61	31	37	29	41	27	51	33
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	—	2	—	3	—	3	3	3	4	0	1
Other Heart Diseases ...	23	19	42	5	22	6	8	12	9	14	5	13
Influenza ...	—	—	—	1	3	8	4	2	—	—	1	1
Bronchitis ...	3	8	11	7	10	10	25	6	11	4	12	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	6	1	7	—	4	6	2	0	1	0	2	0

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASES

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total All ages	Under 4 weeks	and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis: Respiratory ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis: Other Forms ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant Neoplasms: Stomach ...	M	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm: Lung and Bronchus ...	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm: Breast ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm: Uterus ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—

Classification of Deaths according to Diseases—(Continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total Under and Sex All 4 under ages weeks 1 year		AGE IN YEARS									
			—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
			—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and over	
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	5	
15. Leukaemia: Aleukaemia	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	
	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16. Diabetes	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	18	
	F	21	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	15	
18. Coronary Disease: Angina	M	51	—	—	—	2	4	2	12	14	17	
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9	19	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
20. Other Heart Disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	
	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
	F	6	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
23. Pneumonia	M	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	14	
	F	22	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	20	
24. Bronchitis	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	2	
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Classification of Deaths according to Diseases—(Continued).

CAUSE OF DEATH	AGE IN YEARS										75 and over
	—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	—		
Total Under and Sex All 4 under ages weeks 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Congenital Malformation ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Other Defined or Ill-defined Diseases ...	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	M	11	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. All other Accidents ...	F	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35. Suicide ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
36. Homicide ...	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	187	6	1	6	9	8	33	52	70	
	F	152	5	—	1	3	6	13	28	94	

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES CLASSIFIED IN AGE GROUPS AND LOCALITIES 1965

	AGE GROUPS										WARDS					
	Total all Ages	Under 1	1—5	5—15	15-24	25-45	45-65	Over 65			Gay- wood	Cen- tral	St. Mar- garet's	Chase	South West	North
Measles	350	11	154	184	1	—	—	—			121	28	27	32	56	86
Pneumonia	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery	21	1	6	9	—	4	1	—			5	—	—	1	3	12
Food Poisoning	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			—	—	—	—	1	—
Whooping Cough	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—			—	2	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—			1	1	—	—	1	2
Tuberculosis Non- Pulmonary	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—			1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	383	13	162	195	3	6	4	—			128	31	27	34	62	101

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Measles

A measles year giving 352 cases against 130 last year. The possibility of active immunisation against this disease is still in the experimental and trial stage.

Whooping Cough

2 cases against 36 in 1964. Of the exact extent of this disease it is difficult to be sure. The great majority of infants are vaccinated at 3—6 months of age and many receive re-inforcing doses later. Most children, therefore, have some protection against this disease and may not develop the classical signs. They may not, therefore, be seen by their doctor because of the mildness of the symptoms. In these circumstances it is even more important for the young infant of 3 months to begin immunisation against this disease, which still causes deaths in the very young.

Poliomyelitis

Again no cases. The immunisation of the infants against this disease at the welfare centres will soon (in January, 1966) be carried out at the same time as that against diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough.

Infectious Hepatitis.

0 cases — (6 cases last year, 14 in 1963 and 31 in 1962). This is the end of the episode which began just outside the Borough.

Tuberculosis (Pulmonary).

There were 5 notifications (10 in 1964).

Scarlet Fever.

0 cases (9 in 1964).

Dysentery.

21 cases were notified. There were many more cases than this. An outbreak started at an infants' school at the height of the strawberry season. The first cases were thought to be due to the fruit. The control of this outbreak entailed considerable work for the Public Health Department. Public Health Inspectors' visits alone totalled more than 500.

This disease spreads very rapidly in infants' schools, largely, I believe, because children of this age find it difficult to wash and dry their hands after using the W.C. The outbreak began in a school with modern fittings and equipment, flush toilets, hot and cold water, wash-basins, drinking fountains and paper towels.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

The power of compulsory removal to hospital under Section 47 of this Act had to be invoked for one elderly lady in 1965. She lived alone under conditions that were injurious to her health and was in need of immediate hospital treatment. It is very rarely necessary for these powers to be used and it was only after the family doctor, the welfare officer, her relatives — your Medical Officer of Health, and eventually a Magistrate had endeavoured to persuade her, that the step was taken.

Canned Meat.

At the end of the year — it became known that a consignment of cooked tinned ham, an uncertain amount (thought to be around 250 cases) of which was under-processed or unprocessed, had been imported through Lynn Port and distributed in East Anglia. Much had been recalled to the Wholesalers but an unknown amount was still in pantries and refrigerators being held for the Christmas and New Year festivities.

As it was the day before Christmas Eve, time was short — the London importers were contacted by phone, the potential dangers discussed. The head of the firm came to Lynn having been put in touch with the local Press and B.B.C. Thanks to his prompt action and the much appreciated help of these two agencies, the information was widely spread to the public and possible suspect cans called in. This was a time when the Aberdeen corned beef outbreak was fresh in mind. Later examination of the consignment showed that there were completely unprocessed cans whose contents were so decomposed that they were unlikely to have been eaten.

Water Supplies.

From the report kindly provided by the Borough Engineer it will be seen that some samples of raw water from the Hillington bore have shown evidence of pollution. This is more evident in samples taken after a period of heavy rain. During the year I visited the several installations that provide Lynn's water. A stack of farm manure near the Hillington bore may have been the cause of this intermittent pollution; the Engineer's Department had already taken steps to get it removed.

The chlorination system and the safety measures to meet a breakdown in the system are adequate to deal with what is a very small degree of pollution. However, this is not to say that if possible it should not be eliminated.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The vaccination and immunisation figures are available only for the combined area including Freebridge as this is a County Council Service. They are:—

VACCINATION

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>
Under 5 years	220 (247)	2 (3)
5—15 years	14 (7)	8 (10)
	<hr/> 234 (254) <hr/>	<hr/> 10 (13) <hr/>

IMMUNISATION

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-vaccination</i>
(a) Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus:		
Under 5 years	522 (640)	83 (60)
6—16 years	76 (22)	252 (176)
	<hr/> 598 (662) <hr/>	<hr/> 335 (236) <hr/>

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Quadruple Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Salk Vaccine</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Sabin (oral) Vaccine</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Children born in 1965	25	21	64	110
Children born in 1964	25	45	325	395
Children born in 1963	4	10	82	96
Children born in 1962	1	2	23	26
Children born in 1958-61	2	5	15	22
Others under Age 16	—	12	42	54
	<hr/> 57 <hr/>	<hr/> 95 <hr/>	<hr/> 551 <hr/>	<hr/> 703 <hr/>

Persons receiving re-inforcing doses:

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Quadruple</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Salk</i>	<i>No. of persons receiving Sabin</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Children born in 1965	1	—	—	1
Children born in 1964	8	—	1	9
Children born in 1963	4	—	—	4
Children born in 1962	1	—	3	4
Children born in 1958-61	3	5	335	343
Others under age 16	—	—	9	9
	<hr/> 17 <hr/>	<hr/> 5 <hr/>	<hr/> 348 <hr/>	<hr/> 370 <hr/>

B.C.G. VACCINATION — 1965

SCHOOLS	Number Eligible	Consents	Refusals	Skin Tested	Positive	Negative	Number Vaccinated	Tuberculin Index
Gaywood Park Boys' ...	96	92	4	86	20 (4 already hadB.C.G.)	66	66	18.6%
Gaywood Park Girls' ...	99	90	9	85	8 (3 already hadB.C.G.)	77	74	5.88%
Ald. Catleugh Boys' ...	97	69	28	68	11 (1 already hadB.C.G.)	57	55	14.7%
Ald. Catleugh Girls' ...	93	80	13	79	11 (3 already hadB.C.G.)	68	67	10.12%
King Edward VII ...	97	85	12	85	9 (2 already hadB.C.G.)	76	74	8.23%
Girls' High ...	75	64	11	64	7 (2 already hadB.C.G.)	57	55	7.81%
Convent ...	11	10	1	10	1	9	9	10%
TOTAL ...	568	490	78	477	67 (15 already hadB.C.G.)	410	400	10.9%

HOUSING

In dealing with substandard housing, the programme of numbers re-housed year by year must needs vary considerably as the majority of properties are dealt with as areas. This year some 56 families were re-housed in local authority houses after their own dwellings had been found unfit.

There are over 1,000 houses in the town that await action under available legislation.

This year there has been difficulty in meeting the heavy demands on administration and inspection that the legal machinery demands, before substandard property is 'cleared'. This difficulty arose because of staff changes and staff shortages in the health department.

At the beginning of 1965 the area known as Lower Canada (near the Railway Station) was cleared. A recapitulation of the steps in dealing with these properties will give an indication of the time intervals that followed the very lengthy discussions and repeated room by room surveys.

Compulsory Purchase Order	September, 1962.
---------------------------	------	------------------

Public Inquiry	March, 1963.
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Public Inquiry decision given	October, 1963.
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Then the long period of re-housing 78 families in a manner which as far as possible met their wishes and needs. Finally, in January of this year, demolition began.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the year 1965

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
For the Year 1965

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of King's Lynn.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my second Annual Report covering the year 1965.

Whilst an annual report is prepared at the end of each year's work, there is no end to the work being done or waiting to be done, rather is this a continuous progression towards improvements for the betterment of the general public. All the work carried out in my Department affects the individual, perhaps in respect of the food eaten, the air breathed or the general environment of living or working.

The measurement of progress is often difficult, but in one field of housing this can be objectively measured, by the simple expedient of statistics in their application to houses condemned. During the year under review steady progress was maintained towards ridding the town of its sub-standard houses. A great deal of work remains to be done in this sphere and many detailed inspections were carried out during the year (in addition to those recorded later in my report) in preparation for the representation to the Council of a large area at a future date. Housing deterioration cannot be objectively measured, but there is ample evidence to indicate the need for a whole-hearted attempt to be made to halt dwelling house deterioration and so reduce the future burden of clearance. Housing improvement by the extensive use of Improvement Grants is another field of activity in which much remains to be done. The whole field of housing is one of many aspects and complex problems, which makes it doubly important that it be comprehensively approached, in order that a balanced solution may ultimately be achieved.

Food Hygiene is continuing to improve in some directions, whilst in others progress seems to be very slow. I am firmly of the opinion that only public demand will finally bring about the improve-

ments required. Statistically, the numbers of food complaints appear to be on the increase, which might suggest a deterioration in standards, but one wonders how much of this increase may be attributable to an increasing 'food consciousness' on the part of the general public. The faster that this selective consciousness grows, the sooner will be realised the conditions which we would all like to see.

It is a great disappointment to have to report that no further steps have been taken towards the confirmation of the town's first Smoke Control Order. This comes despite a continuing correspondence with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and despite a personal interview which the Town Clerk and myself had with Ministry officials, in order to explain the Council's wishes and intentions. It is difficult to understand why a Ministry (ostensibly encouraging local authorities to implement Smoke Control), should be so obstructive to progress in this field. King's Lynn is not, of course, a "black area", when considered by comparison to the industrial conurbations, a factor which undoubtedly contributes to its popularity as a pleasant market and holiday town, nevertheless, considerable pollution does exist and it would seem to be only common sense to ensure, as far as possible, that as the town develops, pollution shall not develop proportionately. One can only hope that this fundamental fact will ultimately be grasped and the Order confirmed, along with any other substantial areas of new development which the Council may well wish to cover by Smoke Control Orders in the future. The Council are to be sincerely congratulated on the lead which they themselves have taken, in that not only have many houses been built in full compliance with Parker Morris standards, but also that most of these houses are warm-air centrally heated by gas or electricity. The remaining few which are traditionally heated by the open fire, have solid smokeless fuel burning appliances installed.

During the year further research was carried out into Abattoir construction and design, considerable progress being made in the preparation of drawings for the new Municipal Abattoir. It is pleasing to be able to record the happy relationship which exists on this project, between the departments of the Borough Architect and Borough Engineer, along with my own. Abattoir design is a complex subject requiring many skills, outside the competence of one individual department and it is therefore very necessary that enthusiastic co-operation and consultation should take place at each and every stage of progress. We have been much encouraged by the keen interest displayed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health, Markets and Slaughterhouse Committee.

At the beginning of the year, work carried out under the Diseases of Animals Acts was passed to my Department. This work had previously been carried out by the Police, acting as agents to the Council. Mr. Powley was appointed to act as Diseases of Animals Inspector, in a part-time capacity.

In August, Miss C. A. Eagle was appointed to my staff as Pupil Public Health Inspector. Whilst ladies are not unknown within the profession, they are something of a rarity outside the large centres of population, particularly in this part of the country. Miss Eagle will undergo a four-year course of training, practically within the department and theoretically by way of Block Release at the South East London Technical College.

Most of the year was worked under the handicap of a qualified staff inadequacy, which developed towards the end of the year into an acute shortage. The Council agreed that another Inspector should be put on to the establishment of the department and one can only hope that next year will see a full complement of staff and that a period of stability will ensue. This will, however, focus attention upon the office accommodation which is unsatisfactory at the present time and with an increased staff will become embarrassingly inadequate.

In conclusion I wish to place on record my appreciation for the support received from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, along with my fellow Chief Officers. A big 'thank you' is due to the staff, my Deputy, Mr. Hacker, calling for my especial thanks for his unfailing support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. R. BEAUMONT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Public Health Acts, 1936-61	Total inspection and visits	....	....	804
Housing Acts, 1957-64	General inspections	....	....	822
	Improvement Grants	....	....	79
Clean Air Act	Total inspections and visits	....	....	109
Food and Drugs	Total inspections and visits	....	....	334
Food Hygiene	Total inspections and visits	....	....	391
Infectious Diseases	Total visits and investigations		....	781
Caravan Sites	Total inspections and visits	....	....	28
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	Total inspections and visits	....	....	91
Legal and Court Proceedings	Evidence before a Magistrate		....	21
Port Health	Total visits and inspections	....	....	392
	Vessels boarded and inspected		....	108
Rodent Control	Total visits and treatments	....	....	4,496
Interviews	Various	....	....	390
Factories Act	Total visits and inspections	....	....	26
Noise Abatement	Visits	....	....	61
Meat Inspection	Assistance at Abattoir	....	....	135

HOUSING

Repair — Housing and Public Health Acts

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Total number of houses repaired in consequence of informal action (all Acts) | 32 |
|--|----|

Section 9, 10 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| 2. Number of notices served | Informal Nil; Formal Nil |
| 3. Number of houses rendered fit after service of notices:— | |
| (a) by owner | Nil |
| (b) by local authority | Nil |

Public Health Acts (and similar local Acts).

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 4. Number of notices served | Informal 44 Formal 4 |
| 5. Number of houses repaired after service of notices:— | |
| (a) by owner | 24 |
| (b) by local authority | 1 |

Beyond Repair — Housing Act, 1957.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of undertakings accepted (Section 16) | 4 |
| 2. Number of Closing Orders made (Section 17) | 33 |
| 3. Number of Demolition orders made (Section 17) | 1 |
| 4. Number of houses demolished following demolition order | 1 |
| 5. Number of Closing orders (Section 18) | Nil |
| 6. Number of Closing orders determined (Section 17) | 2 |

Clearance Areas.

1. Represented during the year.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Number of areas | 2 |
| 2. Houses unfit for human habitation | 48 |
| 3. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. | 4 |
| 4. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) | 7 |
| 5. Numbers to be displaced (a) individuals | 106 |
| (b) families | 60 |

2. Public Enquiries held.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of dwellings.</i>
25. 2.65	Farrows Buildings	9
19.10.65	Malt Row	13

3. *Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed by Minister.*

<i>Date Confirmed.</i>	<i>Area.</i>	<i>No. of dwellings.</i>
1.2.65	Austin Street Nos. 1 & 3	20
10.8.65	Farrows Buildings	9

4. *Action taken during the year.*

(a) Houses demolished by local authority or owners:—

(a) unfit	58
(b) others	13

(b) Numbers displaced:—

(a) individuals	103
(b) families	57

Improvement Grants.

(a) *Standard Grants.*

1. Number of applications:—

(a) Owner/Occupiers 12	Approved 14	Refused 6
(b) Tenanted Houses 2	Approved 2	Refused Nil

2. Number of dwellings improved:—

(a) Owner/Occupiers	18
(b) Tenanted	8

3. Amount paid in grants £3,458 11s. 2d.

4. Average grant per houses £115 5s. 4d.

5. Amentities provided	(a) fixed bath	15
	(b) shower	Nil
	(c) wash-hand basin	18
	(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	23
	(e) water closet:	
	1. within the dwelling	21
	2. accessible from the dwelling	Nil
	(f) food store	13

(b) *Discretionary Grants.*

1. Number of applications approved	1
2. Number of applications refused	Nil
3. Amount paid in grants	£5,935 13s. 10d.
4. Number of dwellings improved:—	
(a) Owner/Occupier	2
(b) Tenanted	Nil

Rent Act, 1957.

Application for Certificate of Disrepair.

1. Number of applications	....	....	....	....	1
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificate	....	....	....	....	Nil
3. Number of certificates issued	....	....	....	....	1
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the 1st schedule	....	....	....	....	Nil
5. Number of undertakings refused by local authority	....	....	....	....	Nil

Application for Cancellation of Certificates.

6. Application by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates	....	....	....	....	1
7. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	....	....	....	....	1
8. Certificates cancelled by local authority	....	....	....	....	Nil

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	....	....	....	....	39
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under the Housing Act, 1961	....	....	....	....	5
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for:—					
(a) Management orders (Section 12)	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	....	....	....	....	Nil
4. Number of houses on which have been made					
(a) Management Orders	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) Directions on overcrowding	....	....	....	....	Nil
5. Number of notices served:—					
(a) to make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) to require additional services of facilities (Section 15)	....	....	....	....	6
6. Number of notices complied with:—					
(a) by owner	....	....	....	....	Nil
(b) by local authority in default	....	....	....	....	1

FOOD PROTECTION

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

The staff employed at the abattoir consists of three full-time and two part-time slaughtermen, and one yard man. Although this old abattoir is well below the structural standard required, the staff continue to do excellent work in maintaining a high standard of cleanliness and produce a good quality carcase.

The Abattoir is a Dead Weight Grading Centre for the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This is a service that is available on behalf of owners, whereby a considerable percentage of carcasses slaughtered are submitted to the Ministry for grading purposes, with my officers acting as Authorised Agents.

Total Throughput for the Year 1965

<i>Cattle.</i>	<i>Cows.</i>	<i>Calves.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>	<i>Pigs.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
1964 (2,070)	27 (19)	27 (34)	2,670 (3,344)	7,242 (6,551)	11,930 (12,018)

The figures in brackets indicate the throughput in 1964.

Total weight of Meat Produced (Dead Weight, per Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Returns, 1965):

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef	501	15	8
Veal	1	7	48
Mutton and Lamb	6	5	40
Pork	449	13	43

Total Weight of Meat Condemned following Inspection:

	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Beef	24	82
Veal	1	15
Mutton	1	79
Pork	43	89
<i>Total</i>	3 tons.	11 cwt. 41 lbs.

During the year two beef carcasses were submitted to treatment by refrigeration, following evidence of *Cysticercus bovis* being found during routine inspection.

The incidence of abscesses in livers of barley-fed cattle and as the result of tail biting in pigs, together with arthritis in pigs showed an upward trend during 1965.

Meat Inspection

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED			CATTLE excluding COWS	COWS	CALVES	SHEEP & LAMBS	PIGS
Number killed	...	...	1964	27	27	2670	7242
Number inspected	...	...	1964	27	27	2670	7242
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:—							
Whole carcase condemned	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	1	24
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	430	24	21	129	858
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	...	...	21.9	88.8	77.7	4.8	12.1
Tuberculosis only:—							
Whole carcases condemned	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	172
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with T.B.	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.3
Cysticerci:—							
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	...	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	...	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat at Slaughterhouse	3	11	1	13
Meat at Retail Shops	—	1	1	9
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	—	2	—	14
Canned Meat	—	3	1	8
Fish	—	9	3	9
Fruit and Vegetables	3	5	—	20
Other Foods	1	13	2	—
TOTAL	9	6	2	17

FOOD EXAMINATION

CHEMICAL

Food and Drugs Sampling.

Number of Samples			Unsatisfactory Reports	
	Formal	Informal	Analysis	Labelling
Food	33	10	8	Nil
Drugs	6	Nil	1	Nil

Details of Unsatisfactory Samples

Food Sausages—Contained surgical finger dressing

Milk—Contained vegetable matter

Milk—Added water (2 cases)

Milk—Deficient in fat

Pineapple Drink—Contained yeast spore

Sugar—Contained vegetable debris

Drugs Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine—Ammonia 0.21% below standard.

With the exception of one incident, action following upon the unsatisfactory results above, was that of warning letter or verbal approach to the persons concerned.

Legal proceedings were instituted in one case. A sample of milk, obtained as a hot milk drink from a local cafe, contained added water in excess of 40%. The magistrates imposed a fine of £5.

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Total number of samples taken 141

Ice Cream Samples.

Grade	Mobiles				Premises			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	11	2	3	2	3	3	2	Nil
Other Ice-Cream	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	12	Nil	2	Nil

Study of the results above indicates that the sources giving other than a Grade I result, emanate mainly from soft ice-cream. Prior to the innovation of the product now termed soft ice-cream, *i.e.*, ice-cream dispensed direct from the freezer, the full responsibility for producing a hygienic and safe product rested at factory level with the large manufacturers. Safety was then further secured by a reduction in the handling of the product and an increase in pre-packaging.

With the advent of soft ice-cream, the responsibility for producing a pure final product has passed onto many retailers, freezing and producing their own ice-cream. This has resulted in a much greater liability to contamination of the final product. My staff have been increasingly engaged in ensuring that retailers are aware of their responsibilities to the purchasing public. This has involved the checking and giving instruction upon the correct techniques of equipment cleansing, sterilisation and handling.

Other Foods.

<i>Sample.</i>	<i>Number Taken.</i>	<i>Number Unsatisfactory.</i>
Sliced Meat	1	Nil
Fresh Cream	13	8
Milk	18	Nil
Mussels	2	Nil
Shrimps	2	Nil
Cockles	17	4
Whelks	2	Nil
Cocoa Butter	1	Nil
Salmon Trout	1	Nil

Comment must be made on the fresh cream samples above indicated. One of the difficulties facing both Public Health Staff

and indeed the industry in general is a lack of legal standard applicable to fresh cream production. A high level of co-operation usually exists between the trade and Public Health Officers, but it becomes difficult to enforce any standard that has, at this time, no legal standing. Differing opinions at scientific level do nothing to clarify the picture, rather do they confuse it further.

During the past year attention has been paid to one of the oldest industries in King's Lynn, the shellfish industry. The results indicated above show that a good final product is usually produced. Where unsatisfactory results are obtained, my staff examine closely and advise upon the plant and methods employed, in order that the source of contamination may be detected and overcome.

Milk and Milk Production.

<i>Type of Milk</i>	<i>No. of Samples</i>	<i>Methylene Blue Test</i>		<i>Phosphatase Test</i>		<i>Turbidity Test</i>	
		<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
Pasteurised	15	15	Nil	15	Nil	—	—
Sterilised	2	—	—	—	—	2	Nil

During the year 7 milk churn rinses and 2 batches of washed milk bottles were submitted for examination. All results for the churn rinses proved to be satisfactory, but the milk bottle counts were reported as unsatisfactory. An investigation was conducted at the dairy from which the latter results were obtained. This dairy has now ceased the processing of milk.

In addition to the above, 2 samples of water, used at a local dairy for churn washing purposes, were submitted for examination. In both cases the reports were satisfactory.

Water.

Routine bacteriological examination of water from the municipal swimming pool and children's paddling pool, (situated in The Walks), was carried out during the year.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Results</i>	
		<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Swimming Pool Samples	9	8	1
Children Paddling Pool	3	1	2

The unsatisfactory results obtained in the children's paddling pool are not unusual in this type of amenity. It is unfenced and completely open to public use and misuse, which gives rise to a high level of bacterial contamination. Although emptied, cleansed and sterilised regularly, the level of contamination is such that very rapidly after cleaning, the build-up of bacteria recommences.

Complaint was received from the occupant of a private house of the unsatisfactory bacterial purity of the water to the premises, 4 samples were taken at various times, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Adulterant.</i>
Milk	1	Oil
	1	Glass splinter
	1	Organic debris resembling earth
Butter	1	Oil
Cheese	1	Mouldy
Bread	1	Hardened brown dough
	1	Hard grease
Canned Meat	2	Corned Beef—mouldy
Cooked Meat	1	Beef Patty—mouldy
	1	Meat Patty—mouldy
	1	Sausage Rolls—mouldy
	2	Bacon Roll—one on complaint, one 'seized' from retail shop
Canned Soup	1	Possibly peat contamination
Sausage	1	Contained surgical dressing
Tea Cake	1	Matchstick
Angel Cake	1	Mouldy
Crumpets	1	Mouldy
Chicken	1	Infested with maggots
Raspberry Pie	1	Mouldy
Sausages	2	Mouldy
	—	
	23	
	—	

Far too high a percentage of these complaints are the result of foodstuff being retailed in a mouldy condition. In all instances investigated evidence pointed to a lack of adequate stock rotation at retail level, a failure which can readily be overcome by the retailer instituting his own simple coding system. Advice on this aspect of food protection is given with monotonous regularity by Public Health Inspectors during routine inspections of food premises and during the investigations carried out into food complaints.

Formal proceedings were taken against a local company on charges under Section 8, Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (food sold or exposed for sale which is unfit for human consumption). This action followed a complaint from a member of the public that she had been sold a meat product in a mouldy condition. On investigation at the retail shop, the Public Health Inspector found a similar product exposed for sale, also in a mouldy condition; this was 'seized' and presented to a Magistrate for condemnation. Subsequently two charges were taken, one for selling unsound food, *i.e.*, to a member of the public; the second for exposing for sale (the portion seized) food unfit for human consumption.

Fines amounting to £100 were imposed.

FOOD HYGIENE

Total Inspections during the Year of Food Premises.

Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Butchers	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Cafes, Snack Bars and Restaurants, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	83
Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	....	40
Fried Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Ice Cream Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Licensed Premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Milkshops	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
School Meals Service	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
Grocers	....	....	....	....	....	....	65
Confectioners	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Food Preparing Factories	....	....	....	....	....	....	52
Canteens	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Markets	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Total							381

During the year, legal action was taken against a local butcher relating to 24 offences under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Two of these charges were subsequently withdrawn and on the remaining 22 offences the trader was found guilty and fines and costs totalling £262 were imposed.

Another aspect of food control of considerable volume and importance in King's Lynn is the inspection of tinned foodstuff manufactured in local factories for export all over the world. It is necessary for certificates as to quality and purity to be issued, which accompany the consignment to their foreign destinations. During the past year 89 visits were made for the purpose of these inspections.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT
Registration at 31st December, 1965.

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>Number of Premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Registration Cancelled</i>	<i>Registered Premises at end of year</i>
Offices	11	1	134
Retail Shops	11	2	209
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	1	—	28
Catering Establishments, open to public, Canteens	1	—	14
Fuel Storage Depots	4	—	6
TOTAL	28	3	391

Inspection.

General inspection completed. (A general inspection is one in which the firm's overall compliance with the provision of the Act in general is assessed and may well involve one or more visits of inspection) 41

Total visits of inspection 91

Employees Covered by Registration at 31st December, 1965:—

Offices	1210
Retail Shops	1317
Wholesale Depts., etc.	224
Catering Establishments	183
Canteens	11
Fuel Storage Depots	92
Male	1472
Female	1565

Notification of Accidents.

In the period under review 14 non-fatal accident notifications were received. Seven of these were subject of investigation, as a result of which informal advice was given.

Enforcement.

Intimation of the following deficiencies were given:—

Cleanliness	....	....	3	Washing Facilities	....	3
Overcrowding	....	....	3	Supply of Drinking Water		1
Thermometer required	....		4	Accommodation for Clothing		2
Ventilation	....	....	1	Seats for Sedentary Workers		—
Lighting	....	....	7	Floors, passages and stairs		5
Sanitary Conveniences	....		6	First Aid General Provisions		—

Observations.

Accident investigation continued to be an active aspect of the work, resulting in alterations and repairs being carried out at a number of premises, following visits by my staff.

One such investigation followed injury to a person engaged in a large wholesale food warehouse. The cause was found to be a stack of cased tinned milk falling onto an employee. The case in question was of perfect cubed dimension and impossible to 'block' stack without avoiding uninterlocked columns of cases. The matter was taken up informally with the manufacturing company concerned, seeking co-operation, as future policy, to produce a case with a slightly increased length in one direction, to allow the necessary 'blocking' facility. This appeared to have obvious advantages both from normal user handling with the increased use of mechanical handling and use of pallets, and of course from a safety viewpoint. Unfortunately, the company concerned were unable to co-operate, this particular case being very popular, there had never been any accident before, etc., etc. Perhaps an informal approach at the highest levels of the trade might result in a code of practice whereby cubed cases are avoided. At this stage it appears impossible to take the matter further, a very simple, though important aspect to ensure 'safe blocking' in warehouses.

During the year a member of my staff gave a talk on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act to the West Anglian Management Association.

CLEAN AIR

Industrial Pollution.

During the year, due to inter-departmental co-operation, it became possible for a routine policy to be set up that all new furnaces installed within the Borough were provided with chimneys of heights that met with the approval of the local authority. Such heights are calculated within the guidance of the Ministry's Memorandum on Chimney Heights and since this procedure has been

adopted, an equitable and uniform standard for all new installations is now secured.

Similarly, notifications of proposals to install new fuel burning equipment come to my Department for observation and comment.

Height of Chimneys.

Number of Plans submitted	....	....	....	....	6
Number approved: (a) without modification					1
(b) with modification	....	....	....	....	5
Number of Chimneys erected not complying with the approved plans	....	....	....	....	0
Number of Chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	....	....	....	....	0

Smoke Observations.

Observations taken	....	....	....	....	9
Number of contraventions recorded				....	4
Verbal and written advice offered	....		....	....	4
Prosecutions taken	....	....	....	....	—

Domestic Pollution.

Unfortunately no further progress can be recorded towards obtaining Ministerial approval for the proposed smoke control area, incorporating the Fairstead Estate, which will ultimately consist of some 2,400 dwellings.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following information concerning water supply and public cleansing:—

WATER SUPPLY

1. The water supply was entirely satisfactory during 1965 both for quality and quantity. Continuous and regular sampling of water has been undertaken from consumers' taps in the town and surrounding district and of raw water before chlorination at Gayton, Hillington and Congham Pumping Stations. Altogether 593 samples were taken and forwarded for analysis. Of the 234 samples collected from consumers' premises, all except one gave negative bacterial results. There was, however, a period during which the samples of untreated water from the Boreholes at Hillington were showing signs of animal contamination. The source of the contamination was traced and with the co-operation of the farmer concerned appropriate action was taken to

deal with the source. Samples have also been examined for chemical condition and the analysis does not differ materially from that reported in previous years.

2. The waste detection service has continued satisfactorily. The town is divided into seventeen Deacon Meter Districts and regular night tests in each district are undertaken each month. These tests are followed by sounding tests at individual properties in areas that show an unduly high night consumption figure. During the year 2,708 defects were detected and satisfactorily repaired.
3. The total consumption of water for 1965 was again more than during the previous year by both industrial consumers and domestic users. There was, however, a reduction in supply to those authorities taking water in bulk. The total quantity of water delivered into supply was 1,242,000,000 gallons, an increase of 31,000,000 gallons over the previous year.
4. During the year it was considered necessary to prohibit the use of garden hoses and the washing of cars by hose pipe. The precautions were withdrawn before the end of the year.
5. A total of 5.5 miles of new distribution mains was laid and 144 new connections made to the supply system.
6. Due to continually increasing demand for water as a result of the expansion of existing industries and the introduction of new industry under the town expansion scheme and also the steady rise in domestic consumption, it is becoming necessary, pending the construction of the River Wissey Scheme, to provide a further short-term relief in the way of additional supplies. During 1965 a new Borehole was constructed at Hillington to explore the available water in the green sand strata. The Borehole was test-pumped during August and it is considered that the additional source should provide a reliable yield of 1,000,000 gallons per day.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

There is no material change to record in this section of the Corporation's work. Street cleansing is carried out by mechanical means, supplemented by manual labour in the central area of the town. Street gullies receive attention by means of mechanical gully emptiers.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

This service has continued smoothly over the year and all new Council development has changed to the paper-sack system in place of the traditional dustbin. Controlled tipping was continued at the Corporation's tip in Salters Road. Regular routine surveys of the tip and surrounding areas are made specifically for rodent control purposes and treatments carried out as and when necessary.

FACTORIES ACT, 1957

1. Inspection for purposes of provision as to Health.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
		<i>Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	
Factories with Mechanical Power	149	12	Nil.	Nil.
Factories without Mechanical Power	17	8	Nil.	Nil.
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	6	6	Nil.	Nil.
	172	26	Nil.	Nil.

2. Cases in which defects were found:—

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Number of Cases in which defects were found</i>	
			<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector</i>
Inadequate Ventilation	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Sanitary Conveniences	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
(c) Not Separate for Sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Other Offences	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	3

NOISE ABATEMENT

Several complaints were received during the year regarding noise from factories, affecting residents in nearby dwellings.

Noise problems are often most difficult to overcome. Investigation frequently shows that within a factory there is a high level of audible noise, but the source causing the nuisance to adjoining residents, is not discernable at that point. Sometimes it might ultimately prove to be an underlying noise from a compressor or other comparable equipment. The major proportion of high intensity noise appears to be readily reduced by the surrounding factory wall, whilst other sources often seem to penetrate and remain audible, when all other noise sources have been 'filtered' off.

With the ever-increasing use of mechanisation in industry and commerce, the whole problem of noise and its effect on environmental living conditions should be the subject of more exhaustive scientific assessment and control.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Licences were issued as required at all the local Livestock Markets by the Diseases of Animals Inspector. In addition, routine inspections are carried out of all pig keepers' premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT

3 licences were operating throughout the year in respect of the keeping of Pet Shops.

CARAVANS

3 licences were operating throughout the year in respect of caravan sites.

RODENT CONTROL

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5)
	(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>
I. Number of properties in Local Authority's District ...	30	9279	1709	10918	59
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification	Nil	438	362	800	Nil
Number of such properties found to be infested by:—					
Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Common rat	Nil	310	264	574	Nil
Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ship rat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Major	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
House mouse	Nil	121	98	219	Nil
Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	30	891	743	1664	59

TYPE OF PROPERTY

	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5) <i>Agriculture</i>
	(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)</i>	
Number of such properties found to be infested by:— Major Common rat Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	4	261	191	456	59
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ship rat Major Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	3	97	95	195	Nil
House mouse Major Minor	Nil	42	41	93	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	32	46	78	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ship rat Major Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	10	5	15	Nil
House mouse Major Minor	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

IV. Total number of **properties otherwise inspected** (*e.g.*, when visited primarily for some other purpose)

Number of such properties found to be infested by:—
Major
Common rat
Minor

Ship rat
Major
Minor

House mouse
Major
Minor

Rodent Control—Continued.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	NON-AGRICULTURAL				(5)
	(1) <i>Local Authority</i>	(2) <i>Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)</i>	(3) <i>All other (including Business Premises)</i>	(4) <i>Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>
V. Total inspections carried out — including re-inspections	30	2642	2312	4984	177
VI. Number of infested properties (in Sections II, III & IV) treated by the L.A.	7	831	699	1537	59
VII. Total treatments carried out — including re-treatments	14	1662	2097	3773	Nil
VIII. Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:— (a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work (<i>i.e.</i> , Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
IX. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
X. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
XI. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out ...			Nil		
XII. Where legal proceedings have been instituted by the Local Authority brief particulars should be given here:— ...			Nil		
XIII. Any other points of interest			Nil		

KING'S LYNN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Port Medical Officer of Health

and

Chief Port Health Inspector

PORT OF KING'S LYNN

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PORT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of King's Lynn.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Port Health Service in King's Lynn for the year 1965.

The ships that called at the Port were free from notifiable Infectious Diseases.

For the number of ships inspected, nuisances were comparatively few. None were of a serious nature, and all were abated by simple representation to those concerned.

There have been two occasions when the keeping of loose pet dogs on ships has necessitated special visits to ensure that the animals were so housed or fastened they could not come ashore.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

PORT OF KING'S LYNN Section I. STAFF.

<i>Name of Official</i>	<i>Nature of Appointment</i>	<i>Date of Appointment</i>	<i>Qualifications</i>	<i>Any other Appointments held</i>
C. T. JONES	Port Medical officer of Health	1.5.61	MR.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.I.H.	Medical Officer of Health, Borough of King's Lynn; Medical Officer of Health, Freebridge Lynn R.D.C.; Assistant County Medical Officer, Norfolk County Council.
B. R. BEAUMONT	Chief Port Health Inspector	31.8.64	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
E. J. HACKER	Deputy Chief Port Health Inspector	2.11.64	M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.
J. G. MICKEL-BURGH	Additional Port Health Inspector	1.5.63 till 31.10.65	Cert. Jt. Board	Additional Public Health Inspector, Borough of King's Lynn.

Address and Telephone Numbers of the Medical Officer of Health:—

Offices: Town Hall, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* King's Lynn 5001-6.
15, Nelson Street, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* King's Lynn 3643.

Residence: "Acacia Lodge," Grimston Road, South Wootton, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* King's Lynn 4195.

Address and Telephone Numbers of the Chief Port Health Inspector:—

Offices: Town Hall, King's Lynn. *Telephone:* 5001-6. Extn. 6.

Residence: "Coley," 22, Park Hill, Middleton. *Telephone:* Middleton 369.

Section II. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR. Table B.

<i>Ships</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>	<i>Number Inspected</i>		<i>Number of Ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage Infectious Disease on Board</i>
			<i>By the Port Medical Officer of Health</i>	<i>By the Port Health Inspector</i>	
Foreign
Coastwise
TOTAL

Section III. CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR. Table C.

Passenger Traffic:	Number of Passengers INWARDS:	British 16	Alien 125	TOTAL 141.
	Number of Passengers OUTWARDS:	British 28	Alien 103	TOTAL 161.
Cargo Traffic:	Principal IMPORTS:	Petroleum, Fertiliser, Timber, Grain, Iron, Steel, Foodstuff and General.		
	Principal EXPORTS:	Grain, Iron and Steel and General.		
Principal Ports from which Ships Arrive:	Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bayonne, Aarhus, Copenhagen, Leningrad, Gdansk, Tunisia.	Casablanca, Bremen, Mantylouto, Gothenburg, Hamina.		

Section IV. Inland Barge Traffic.

Nil.

Section V. Water Supply.

- (1) *Source of Supply:* (a) Gayton and Hillington — King's Lynn Corporation Waterworks.
(b) Shipping: Hydrants on the Quays.
- (2) *Reports of Test for Contamination.*
Samples were taken regularly from source of supply and from consumer taps in the town and dock area, all were reported to be satisfactory.
- (3) *Precautions taken against Contamination of Hydrants and Hosepipes.*
Regular inspection and sampling.
- (4) *Number and Sanitary Conditions of Water Boats and Powers of Control by the Authority.*
Nil.

Section VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

- (1) *List of Infected Area* (Regulation 6).
As soon as the World Health Organisation's Weekly Epidemiological Record is received, an abstract is made by the Port Medical Officer of any information likely to affect the Port; this is then sent, in form, to the Offices of the Harbour Master and the Officer-in-Charge, H.M. Waterguard, for the information of these Officials and Pilots. This is a routine weekly procedure.
- (2) *Radio Messages.*
The Port is not a specified district for the reception from and transmission to ships of messages for the purposes of these Regulations. Messages could be sent by wireless to Humber, and relayed by telephone to King's Lynn.
- (3) *Notification otherwise than by Radio.* (Regulation 4 (1) (b)).
(a) All vessels are subject to Pilotage and are boarded by the Pilots in the Roads in the Ouse Estuary. Radio-telephone communication exists between the Pilot Cutter and the Conservancy Board Offices. By arrangement with the Clerk to the Conservancy Board, a message would be sent to the Conservancy Board Office to be telephoned to the Port Health Office if a ship arrived in the Roads showing any of the signals of Regulation 15 (1) or the services of the Port Medical Officer were required for any purpose.

A tug or launch would be placed at the disposal of the Medical Officer to take him to a vessel at anchor in the Roads if such a course was necessary.

(b) When staff is available, all vessels from foreign ports are boarded by a Port Health Official. All ships that arrive from any foreign port, or seaboard, that is included in the list prepared according to the Provision of Regulation 6, are visited by the Medical Officer, if possible, on arrival.

The Customs Officers telephone the Port Health Offices when ships reach Dockhead, so that an official has time to board the vessel at its berth before the ship is freed from control under the Regulations.

In the event of no Port Health Officer being immediately available, the Customs Officer receives the Declaration of Health; (1) sends it to the Port Health Office, or (2) takes requisite action under Regulations 18, 22, 24 and 28 until the arrival of the Port Medical Officer.

(4) *Mooring Stations.* (Regulations 22 to 30).

The Mooring Station is in the vicinity of No. 1 Lighted buoy.

Medical Detention Certificates (PS.4) are available.

A standing exemption has been granted from Regulation 24 (a) if the provision of Regulation 22 do not apply, so that ships can proceed to their place of mooring, discharge or loading, modified pratique be given, and the Medical Officer notified.

(5) *Arrangements for*

(a) *Hospital Accommodation for Infectious Diseases (other than Smallpox (see Section VII).*

(1) King's Lynn Isolation Hospital.

(2) East Dereham: County Isolation Hospital.

An Infectious Disease Ambulance is stationed at King's Lynn.

(b) *Surveillance and Follow-up of Contacts.*

(1) Contacts would be acquainted with the provisions of Regulations 36, 37 and 38.

(2) Given change of address postcards.

(3) Given Advice Cards (Port 16) if so directed by Regulation 38 (d).

(c) *Cleansing and Disinfection of Ships, Persons, Clothing and other Articles.*

Disinfection of quarters, in the case of Infectious Diseases, can be carried out by the Port Health Staff by Formalin spraying, with thorough cleansing.

Section VII. Smallpox.

(1) *Hospital.*

By arrangements of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, the Smallpox Hospital for the area is:—

St. Helen's Hospital,
IPSWICH.

(2) *Transport.*

The Ambulance Transport is provided by the Ipswich Ambulance Service.

(3) *Smallpox Consultants.*

(a) Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E., Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.

(b) Dr. D. F. Hadman, The Old Vicarage, Bedingham, Woodton, Norfolk.

(c) Dr. R. A. Leader, Elm Street, Ipswich.

(4) *Facilities for Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox.*

Specimens would be sent to Dr. A. D. Macrea, Virus Reference Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9. Notification of despatch would be given by Telephone (Colindale 7041).

Section VIII. Venereal Diseases.

Venereal Diseases Clinics are held as follows at the West Norfolk and King's Lynn General Hospital:—

(a) Males: 5.30 p.m. Tuesdays; 4.30 p.m. Fridays.

(b) Females and Children: 3 p.m. Tuesday and 3 — 4 p.m. Fridays.

Leaflets giving these details, and situation of the Hospital, are available to the Master of every vessel arriving at the Quayside and Docks. Posters showing the information are exhibited in the Docks, e.g., in dockside conveniences.

In-patient facilities can be provided at the King's Lynn Hospital and the Laboratory and the General Hospital undertakes the examination of specimens of blood, etc.

Section IX. CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS.

Table D.

		<i>Number of Cases during the year</i>		<i>Number of Ships con- cerned</i>
	<i>Disease</i>	<i>Passen- gers</i>	<i>Crew</i>	
Cases landed from Ships from Foreign Ports.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases which have occurred on Ships from Foreign Ports but have been dis- posed of before arrival.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cases landed from Other Ships.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Section X. Observation on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships.

No cases were reported.

Section XI. Measures taken against Ships Infected with or Suspected for Plague.

No change.

Section XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports.

With the co-operation of the Port Authorities, arrangements have been made for:—

- (a) All ropes, warpes, etc., used for mooring the ship to be fitted with canvas rat-guards, 2 ft. long, to be daily coated with tar, or fitted with shields, or discs. All rat guards are fitted clear of the ships and quay, and are adjusted with the rise and fall of the tide.
- (b) No gangways, chutes or planks, etc., connecting the ship to the shore, except those in actual use, are permitted. Those in use are withdrawn as soon as possible at night.

These measures are carried out as a practice on all vessels from African Ports and grain-carrying ships, when conditions in the latter case allow it.

1. *Procedure for Inspection of Ships for Rats.*

Regular inspection of ships are carried out by the Port Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives.

2. *Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations of Rodents.*

Post-mortem examinations, and examinations of stained films can be done at the Port Health Office. The Norwich Public Health Laboratory Service is also available for bacteriological and pathological examinations.

No rats were examined during the year.

3. *Arrangements in the District for De-Ratting Ships, the Methods used, etc.*

The Port is an approved one for the issue of De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates, and during the year 21 De-Ratting Exemption Certificates were issued.

Should occasion arise for a vessel to be de-ratted, a number of contracting companies who specialise in this work are prepared to come to the Port to carry out the necessary work. A list of these companies has been sent to all local Shipping Agents. The methods to be used would be fumigation by HCN or SO₃ trapping or poisoning.

4. *Progress in the Rat-Proofing of Ships.*

Generally satisfactory.

Rodents Destroyed during the Year in Ships from Foreign Ports.

<i>Category</i>					<i>Number</i>
Black Rats	....	....	....	....	Nil
Brown Rats	....	....	....	....	Nil
Species not known	....	....	....	....	Nil
Sent for examination	....	....	....	....	Nil
Infected with Plague	....	....	....	....	Nil

Two Rodent Operatives are employed jointly by the King's Lynn Borough and Port Health Authority. In addition to the inspections made by the Port Medical Officer and Port Public Health Inspectors, the ships in the Port, Quay, Wharves and Warehouses in the vicinity of the Docks are inspected by the Rodent Operatives systematically.

In general, the wharves and warehouses are of modern construction and are rat-proof.

TABLE F.
De-Ratting Certificates and De-Ratting Exemption Certificates
issued during the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports.

<i>No. of De-Ratting Certificates Issued</i>	<i>De-Ratting Certificates Issued</i>			<i>Number of De-Ratting Exemption Certificates Issued</i>	<i>Total Certificates Issued</i>
	<i>After Fumigation with Other Fumigant (state method)</i>	<i>After Trapping</i>	<i>After Poisoning</i>	<i>Total</i>	
(2)		(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	21

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Prevention of Damage by Pests (Applicable to Shipping) Act, 1951.

Number of Applications received for granting Rodent Control Certificates — Nil.

Number of Vessels inspected for the purpose of granting Control Certificates — Nil.

Number of Rodent Control Certificates granted in accordance with Article 3(2) (b) of the Order — Nil.

Number of Inspections of Dock Premises — 390.

Section XIII. INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES. Table G.

<i>Nature and Number of Inspections</i>	INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES			<i>Results of Serving Notices</i>	
	<i>Notices Served</i>				
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>			
	<i>Statutory Notices</i>	<i>Other Notices</i>			
Routine Inspection	104	Nil	Nil	—
Total	104	Nil	Nil	—

Section XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934/1938.

There were no complaints during the year about the quality of mussels sent out from King's Lynn.

Section XV.

Medical Inspection of Aliens (Applicable only to Ports Approved for the Landing of Aliens).

The Port is not a Port that is approved for the landing of Aliens.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF PORT HEALTH INSPECTOR

IMPORTED FOODSTUFFS

At the beginning of the year, my department instituted a system of routine examination of foodstuff entering the Port of King's Lynn. This examination includes the sampling for chemical and bacteriological purposes of any foodstuff, as and when it is considered necessary.

In order to carry out maximum inspection, a member of the Public Health Inspectorate visits the Docks daily to examine both incoming foodstuff and ships. This cannot be carried out on a full-time basis, due to other demands on staff, but it has been possible to bring into operation a fairly effective coverage of the duties for which this Authority is responsible in regard to the Port. This coverage has been greatly helped and expedited by the friendly co-operation of Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise for which I am most grateful.

Certain minor improvements were made at the Docks, which included the provision of hot water and hand-washing facilities for persons engaged in handling open foodstuff, at the instigation of this Department.

Weights of Imported Foodstuff the Subject of Inspection during 1965.

<i>Commodity.</i>	<i>Cartons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwt.</i>
Tinned Meat 	85,497	1,738	11
Fruit and Fruit Juices 	24,302	587	6
Cheese Product 	484	13	19
Milk, Butter and Cream 	4,841	470	9
Confectionery 	7,304	130	12
Mussels 	3,300	28	1
Vegetable & Vegetable Juice	4,388	193	8
Cocoa Butter 	5,685	189	4
Fish 	1,350	11	3
Lard 	823	21	14
Soup 	115,823	151	16

Chemical Samples.

Sample.

Report and Action Taken.

Frozen Orange Juice	Wrongly labelled for the purposes of vitamin content. Informal approach to importers' all future consignments to be correctly labelled. Inspection of subsequent imports confirmed that this had been carried out.
Boullabaisse	Genuine.
Braised Pork and Kidney	Genuine.
De-Hydrated Carrot Flakes	Found to contain excessive quantities of calcium oxide. Informal approach to importers, confirmed that arrangements in hand for the consignment to be washed before further distribution.
Cocoa Butter	Genuine.
Sausages	Genuine.
Chopped Pork with Ham	Genuine.
Pork Luncheon Meat	Genuine.
Pandea Biscuits (2 samples)	Genuine.
Grapefruit	Genuine.
Tomato Puree	Genuine.
Lard	Genuine.
Strawberries (2 samples)	Genuine.
Whale Meat Extract	Genuine.

Bacteriological Samples.

Sample.

Report.

Cocoa Butter	Scanty bacterial growth—satisfactory.
Tinned Mussels	Little bacterial growth—satisfactory.
Salmon Trout	No bacterial growth—satisfactory.
Luncheon Meat	Tin showing slight swelling—no bacterial growth.

An informal approach to all importers where unsatisfactory reports were obtained, resulted in any deficiencies being overcome. One exception was a quantity of sugar, 11 cwt., which was purchased by a local trader, following its release by the Surveyor of an Insurance Company, to cover insurance loss as the result of damage to a cargo. The 'tailing' or 'sweepings' thus released, were found to contain a

high percentage of debris. Following action by my department, the entire quantity involved was surrendered for destruction.

During the year, inspection was made of foodstuff that had been warehoused at the dock for a considerable period of time. As the result of this, a quantity of chocolate was found to be unsound and $5\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of various chocolate items were eventually surrendered for destruction.

The co-operation of local Shipping Agents has now been obtained, to ensure that all damaged cargo is first inspected by a member of my staff before being released.

Conclusion.

I have to thank the Officers of H.M. Customs, King's Lynn Conservancy Board, British Transport Docks Board, Eastern Sea Fisheries Joint Committee, the Shipping Companies, and the owners of Commercial Premises on the Docks, for their willing help and ready co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

C. T. JONES,

Port Medical Officer of Health.

B. R. BEAUMONT,

Chief Port Health Inspector.

